## Amnsements To-Night.

BILLY BIRCH'S OPERA HOUSE—8—Minstrels.

CASINO—8—"The Princess of Trebizonde."

DALV'S THEATRE—2 and S:15—"Dollars and Sense."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—3:30—"The Rajah."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and S—"Excelsior."

STAR THEATHE—8—"Francesca da Rimini."

STANDARD THEATRE—8—"The Merry Duchess."

THEATRE COMIQUE—8—"The Mulican Guard Picnic."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—"The Cricket on the Hearth."

Hearth."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—S.—" Masks and Faces."
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—S.—" A Celebrated Case.
3D AVENUE THEATRE—S.—" Friz In Ireland."
14TH STREET THEATRE—S.—" Fedora."
23D STREET THEATRE—S.—" The Danites."

### Index to Advertisements.

Amusements. Amouncements. Banking Houses. Business Chances. Business Notices. Board and Rooms. Dancing Academies.	8 3 4 7 3 4 1 7 6 4	Legal Notices. Marriages and Deaths Miscellaneous. New Publications. Ocean Steamers. Political Notices. Proposals. Real Estate.	age, Col. 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Dividend Notices. European Adv's. Excursions. Financial. Grates and Fenders. Help Wanted. Hotels. Instruction.	6 4 6 8 6 8	Rooms and Flats Safe Deposits. Situations Wanted Special Notices Steambosts and R. R. Summer Resorts Teachers	7 6 7 8 7 1 8

#### Business Notices.

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THE TRIBUNE,

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-There was no disturbance at the meetings of the National League and of Orangemen in Roslea yesterday. \_\_\_\_ The awards to American exhibitors in the International Fisheries Exhibition are announced. === George Warden, the defaulting manager of the London and River Plate Bank. and John Watters, a broker, were arraigned and remanded. Cetewayo has surrendered to the Socialists on a charge of high treason has been be-

gun in Moravia. ==== A riot took place in Hungary

between Slavs and Magyars. = Zemdroma & Co., of Monterey, Mexico, have suspended. Domestic .- An assignment has been made by John R. Edwards & Co., lumber dealers of Lockport. === The Anti-Butler Greenbackers met at Worcester, Mass., yesterday. Aranza, Leo, Parole, Breeze and Gath yon the races yesterday at Ivy City. On Monday night the students and townspeople of Princeton engaged in a fight; several persons were more or less hurt. \_\_\_\_The answer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad to the Dinsmore complaint was filed at Trenton, yesterday. -The Chancellor of New-Jersey yesterday delivered

a valuable opinion respecting the liability of bank A negro was lynched in North Caroofficers. lina Monday night.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-John Walsh was shot ye terday in "Shang" Draper's liquor-shop by John Irving and Irving was killed by "Billy" Porter. The Democratic factions agreed to nominate a union ticket. === The Citizens' Committee made nominations for Supreme and City Court Judges. - The yacht Gracie was beaten by the Bedouin, === The Railroad Commission gave a hearing at the Chamber of Commerce. == Namara was convicted of assault in the third - Daniel Courtney was sent to the State Prison for life for shooting Thomas Young. - Andrew B. Martin was appointed Commissioner of Accounts. — The trustees of the John F. Slater Fund held a meeting. The management of the New-York Infant Asylum at East Chester was attacked and defended. \_\_\_\_ Mayor Low spoke at a citizens' mass-meeting in Brooklyn. - The annual meetings of several religious bodies were held. The Metropolitan and New-York baseball nines played a drawn game. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 85,56 cents, Stocks were active and depressed, and closed weak at nearly the lowest prices.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate clear or fair weather, with slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 50°: lowest, 36°; average, 4258°.

The victory of the cutter Bedouin over the celebrated sloop Gracie in the Seawanhaka race yesterday by no means demonstrated the superiority of the English cutter, because the Bedouin is not a cutter of the English type. The recently launched Heen is the only boat of that kind which has ever been built in this country. What the victory does demonstrate, however, is the ability to lie close to the wind, the superiority in rough water and the general desirability of the coming American cutter.

Voters, who through neglect or necessity failed to register last Wednesday, should see to it that their names are placed on the poll-lists before 9 o'clock to-night. This is the second day of registration for this fall, and lists will be open in a convenient place in each of the 688 election districts of the city after 8 in the morning. Republicans who realize the importance of the coming elections will certainly not run the risk of losing their votes in November by putting off registering themselves until a more convenient season.

If the decision of Chancellor Runyon of New-Jersey is upheld in the higher courts to which appeal will doubtless be taken, National bank

The Chancellor holds, in the case of the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, which was ruined by a dishonest cashier, that the directors neglected their duties, and consequently can be sued by the stockholders, whose interests were thus left unguarded. Bank cashiers will hardly have everything their own way in the future, and directors will be useful as well as ornamental.

The decision of Chief-Justice Davis and District-Attorney McKeon to summon a Grand Jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer probably means a thorough investigation of the affairs of the City Government. Grand Juries in the other courts have too much other work on hand to give the municipal departments the scrutiny which recent developments have shown that they need. The Oyer and Terminer Grand Jurors, however, will have ample time to make thorough investigations. The unexpected order for the panel in this high criminal court, therefore, portends no good to the dishonest men who are employed in the various departments, or manage them.

The jurors at the trial of McNamara, the poiceman who was charged with clubbing to death a drunken man named Smith, have reached a remarkable verdict. The testimony seemed to show clearly that the officer was at least guilty of manslaughter. Smith was too drunk and too small to be dangerous to so large a man as McNamara; and the latter had no need to strike his prisoner at all. But he did strike him, and broke the poor wretch's head. And yet, twelve sensible men find McNamara guilty of only assault and battery! The effect of such a verdict upon the police force is demoralizing. It is a direct encouragement to the brutality which so many of the officers, from the captains down, think they have a perfect right to indulge in. We hope Judge Gildersleeve, by imposing the heaviest sentence the law allows, will do something to counteract this scandalous verdict.

The names agreed upon yesterday by the Citiens' Committee for Judges of the Supreme Court are good ones. Judge William G. Choate is a Republican who has shown ability at the bar and on the Federal bench. He left the Federal bench on account of insufficient salary; but our New-York Supreme Court Judges are paid three or four times as much. Mr. Edward Patterson is a Democratic lawyer of considerable prominence, and although he has not been tried like Judge Choate, yet doubtless he would make an upright and able judge. Judge C. F. Nehrbas, a German Democrat, has already presided acceptably in the City Court (the old Marine Court), and there is no reason, so far as we now know, why he should not have the posiion again. Mr. Thomas Allison, the Republican representative, is honest and capable, although ie is not a man well known to the public. But n even discussing such names as that of Police Justice Murray for Register, the committee made a mistake. Such men ought not to be ominated, and we trust the Republicans may peremptorily refuse to consider any name of that kind. Without their support the action of the Citizens' Committee will amount to nothing; and the Republicans have a right, when they do not take the initiative at least, to exercise a igorous veto.

PISTOLS WHICH DID GOOD WORK. If some scores of the burglars and highwaymen f the city would follow the excellent example set hem by John Irving and "Jack" Walsh yesterday, decent men would breathe more freely. We should not need so many detectives, and the expenses of our Police Department, District-Attorney's office and criminal courts might be much reduced if more of our thieves and assasins would turn their weapons against each other. There was a satisfying completeness about the quarrel between these two scoundrels. When oth drew their pistols, it was certain that the better the aim of each the better off the city would be. And when both fell dead the com- tion by seven majority. Yet no one could reamunity was relieved of two of the vilest ruffians be found anywhere, every hour of whose ex stence was a curse to themselves and their felows, and a menace to the security of life and property in New-York.

It was at first supposed that each killed the other, and that none of their companions took part in the fight. But there now appears ample reason for believing that Irving's aim was not so sure as Walsh's, and that Walsh was shot by Irving's friend, Perter. If this can be proved, then we shall be rid of three desperadoes of the worst sort instead of two. It seems a pity that Walsh, before expiring, could not have cut short Porter's career as well as Irving's, for in that case the county would have been spared the expense and burden of a long trial, and decency would not have been outraged by the sickening outburst of sympathy which always makes a condemned murderer a hero. If Porter had fallen by the side of his fellow-burglars with a bullet in his brain, nothing would have remained to wish for. But what Walsh left undone the gallows must finish. If Porter can be proved guilty-and the bullet found in Walsh's body fitting Porter's pistol seems to leave no doubt that he fired the fatal shot-his trial and conviction should be pushed with speed. The law's excessive delays, which do so much to encourage murder in this State, ought to be abridged just as far as possible. Surely here is a case where the scaffold should claim its own at an early day.

RECENT GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES. The discoveries which have been made in Alaska this year are of real geographical importance. Officers of the Army and of the Navy of the United States have had an equal share in them. Lieutenant Schwatka has made a journey of 2,800 miles inland and followed the Yukon seaward on a raft, demonstrating it to be one of the great rivers of the Continent. Ensign Stoney has discovered another large river, the existence of which had not even been suspected. It is deep and wide, with a strong current, and its banks are lined with forests and rank vegetation. The account which is given of this Arctic valley is most surprising. Its outlet is Hotham Inlet, one of the innermost indentations of Kotzebue Sound, and its course is northerly, lying entirely within the Arctic circle. Yet the heat during the summer is represented to be intense, the natives being scantily clad, and the jungles of undergrowth and the luxuriance of vegetation suggesting low rather than high latitudes. Ensign Stoney ascended this valley only fifty miles, but he was informed by the natives that it was at least half a mile wide 300 miles further north, and that by making a short portage at its headwaters he could reach another river flowing into the Polar Sea. It is probable that this second river is the mysterious Colville, which has never been traced southward from its mouth, and that both streams have their sources in the northern range of Alaskan mountains.

The conditions of temperature and vegetation in the interior of Northern Alaska are apparently more favorable than those of any other section of the Arctic zone. Baron Nordenskjöld expected to find a plateau in mid-Greenland, where the temperature would be moderate and the climate equable, but the further he penetrated into the interior, the higher were the mountains

to their duties than they have been in the past. | there are ranges of mountains-the upper vertebræ of the backbone of the Continent-but they furnish a watershed for great rivers running through fertile valleys. The explanation is that the country hundreds of miles inland gets the benefit of the warm current flowing through Behring Strait and hugging the American shore, precisely as Norway profits by the presence of the Gulf Stream. The existence of such a valley as Ensign Stoney has discovered in latitudes corresponding to those of the barren and desolate regions where Sir John Franklin and his men perished is, however, a geographical surprise. It is probable that the limit of trees in Alaska runs several degrees higher than has been generally supposed, and that the entire region is rich in natural resources. The discoveries of the year add largely to the importance of Mr. Seward's purchase. Another season ought to witness a general exploration and survey of the coast and the interior on a large scale.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT.

For practical purposes the Civil Rights act of 1875 has ever been a dead letter. The few and isolated efforts made to enforce it by legal process have barely served to call attention to its existence. It can hardly be doubted that these efforts, and occasional demands by colored citizens under the authority of the law, have tended to irritate public feeling, to keep alive antagonism between the races, and to postpone that gradual obliteration of unreasonable race distinctions which the march of events since emancipation has tended to bring about. Thus the act, though sincerely intended to benefit the colored people, has really done them more harm than good. In quarters where public opinion supports no unjust discrimination against them, no such law was needed, and it could be of no real service. In quarters where old prejudices prevailed, and public opinion sustained unjust discriminations, the law has been practically ineffective to overcome those prejudices, but has often intensified them. The enforcement by law of a right to the "enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, conveyances on land and water, theatres, and other places of public amusement" is in the nature of things impracticable. A man or woman cannot afford to get out writs, and bear the cost of suits, every time a bed in a hotel, a ticket to a theatre, or a seat in a particular railroad car is refused. Least of all can a comparatively poor and friendless class of citizens afford the loss of time and money which would be involved by a general and persistent endeavor to enforce such rights by legal process. Hence it was from the first inevitable that, in localities where public opinion was adverse to the purpose of the law, it would be commonly disregarded, and the occasional efforts to enforce it would fail to change the arevailing custom. All this was pointed out, when the Civil

Rights bill was pending, by some of the most earnest and true-hearted friends of the colored people. It is not needful now to recall the names of many who expressed this opinion in debate, in public journals, and in daily intercourse. They urged that it was not an act of true kindness to the colored people to take any step that would tend to keep alive unreasoning prejudice against them; that their free admission to the enjoyment of the facilities in question could only come through the fading of such prejudice, and that positive law would be found ineffective for good where public sentiment was still unfriendly. The objection that the measure was not warranted by the Constitution, because not in pursuance of the amendments upon which it was based, was also made in vain. is to be noticed that a majority of the Republican votes against the measure, when it was pressed by General Butler in 1874, were cast by Republicans from the Southern States. But it was made a serious charge against Speaker Blaine that he did not heartily favor the bill, and a vote against it by Representative Phelps of New-Jersey caused his defeat at the next elecdvocates of full justice to the colored people, as were the many prominent Republicans who denied the wisdom or the constitutionality of the measure in the form presented.

Experience has shown that the measure has been ineffective for good, and that it has tended to keep alive prejudices of race at the South. Now the Supreme Court holds that the act was not warranted by the Fourteenth Amendment. because that amendment is prohibitory on the States only, and "the legislation authorized to be adopted by Congress for enforcing that amendment is not direct legislation on the matters respecting which the States are prohibited." From this opinion Justice Harlan only dissents, and the grounds of his dissent are to be filed hereafter. But the Court embraces such Republicans as Chief-Justice Waite and Justices Miller, Bradley, Woods, Matthews, Gray and Blatchford, who appear to have concurred in the decision. It will probably meet the approval of a very large majority of Republicans, not because they wish to see the colored people denied any part of their rights, but be cause they wish to see those rights fully enoved without controversy in every part of the land. Nothing can bring about that desirable result except an improvement of public sentiment in certain portions of the country. That change of public sentiment—the decay and obliteration of a prejudice which denies privileges to a colored man merely because he is a colored man, regardless of his character or intelligence, his manners or worth-will not be retarded, but hastened, we fully believe, by the removal of an irritating law that cannot be enforced from

A TEST OF DEMOCRATS.

General Butler's observations on the currency question ceased to attract much observation ome years ago. He is far too shrewd not to know that his position on that question was decidedly disapproved by a large majority of the people. Therefore he has sought fresh fields and pastures new, and has based his efforts to secure popular approval mainly upon subjects of a very different character. But he has to deal with a small faction in Massachusetts that lacks his common-sense. The Greenbackers are as stolid as he is shifty, and cling to exploded errors with a pertinacity that demonstrates their inability to reason. Politicians of General Butler's stamp never try to lift the people to their own ideas; they seek favor by lowering themselves to the level of the voters whose support they want. So General Butler accepts the Greenback nomination for Governor of Massachusetts in a letter which ought to cost him the vote of every self-respecting and clearheaded Democrat in the State.

"The greenback," he says, "has become absolutely the currency of the United States." This is not true. It was nearly true before specie resumption, and yet there was in the country before resumption \$278,000,000 gold and \$106,000,000 silver, against \$627,000,000 of paper money. But there was in the country, at the date of the last annual reports, \$567,-000,000 gold, and \$212,000,000 silver, against \$709,000,000 of legal tenders and bank-notes, and about \$70,000,000 of silver and gold cer-

for gold and silver-namely, from about \$70,000,000 to \$138,000,000; but there has also been a large increase-just how much is not known-in the amount of gold and silver in use. "True," says the candidate, "a part of the currency, gold and silver, is in my judgment uselessly piled up in the vaults of the Treasury, but if that was taken away still a note of the "United States would be just as good." It is enough to call the attention of the voters of Massachusetts to this statement. The Greenbackers among them cannot be expected to know anything about its truth or falsehood; if they knew anything about the money question, they would not be Greenbackers at this late day. But there are many Democrats in Massachusetts who do know, as General Butler knows, that a removal of only a part of the reserve from the Treasury would cause an instant demand for more gold than could be paid, a formal bankruptcy of the Government, and a depreciation of all the paper money outstanding to very low figures. There are Democrats who know, too, what frightful calamities would befall the country, and particularly the laboring people in Massachusetts and elsewhere, if this should happen. General Butler may differ widely from others as to the amount of reserve that the Treasury needs to hold in order to make its notes good by prompt redemption whenever they are presented. But he knows that some reserve is necessary, and that the promises to pay would not be "just as good" as they are now if the ability to pay were wholly exhausted.

SWINDLING BY TELLGRAPH.

The success of the great telegraphic swindle may well call public attention to the unthinking confidence which most persons repose in a tele gram. Every day goods are forwarded, money remitted and important arrangements made upon the faith of the ordinary telegraphic dispatch, yet in the majority of instances the recipient has but the slightest guarantee that the mes sage is genuine. But how little there is to pre vent a swindler from sending any word he wishes. Operators make no inquiry when they take a message for transmission whether it is honest and genuine; they have no means of knowing this and are not in general bound to ascertain. Such has been the decision of the courts. An Alabama cheat in some way obtained knowledge that a wealthy man's nephew was travelling, and he sent a dispatch to the uncle, signing the nephew's name, which stated that the nephew had lost his railroad ticket and money, and begged that funds might be sent to iim. The uncle responded with a telegraphic money order, and the company paid the amount to the swindler, not knowing but that he was he person intended. The uncle sued the comoany, but the Court said that it is not the duty of telegraphers to ascertain that persons sending messages, even messages for money, are really the individuals they represent themselves to be. Whoever receives and acts upon a dispatch is bound to inform himself of its genuinenesss, or he takes the risk that it may be a forgery. Men of experience and large affairs have guards and tests of various kinds to protect themselves from these impositions, but the average citizen receiving a message seldom stops to question its authenticity, if there are no circumstances to suggest suspicion.

In some instances where specific neglect of duty has been proved against operators the companies have been held liable for losses by forgery. Such was a case in which a messenger boy in trusted with a dispatch for delivery was induced to allow a swindler to open the envelope and substitute a forged dispatch for the true one. Such again was a case in which an operator receiving a message repeated back for verification allowed the swindler himself to write the answer instead of sending to the true party for the information. If special circumstances like these sonably doubt that these men were true-hearted warrant charging the company with gross carelessness, damages are recoverable. In the ordinary course of business, people who receive grams take the risk, and there is more need of care than many persons suppose.

In the case of the swindle lately practised upon the poolsellers the method employed is supposed to have been that of "tapping" the wires. This is a criminal offence, and the courts would undoubtedly say that a telegraph company has the right to rely, to a reasonable extent, on the penalties of the criminal law as sufficient, ordinarily, to prevent it. A secret, fraudulent tapping could not be attributed to negligence on the part of the company without imposing the duty of maintaining watchmen all along the line or using some other precaution quite as extravagant and impracticable. A company is bound to keep its line in good order, to maintain skilful and faithful operators and messengers, and to take prompt precautions when there is any reason to suspect interference, but is not expected to act all the time on the theory that somebody may be tapping the wires.

UNIFORM TIME.

The agreement of the Railway Time Convention at thicago last week is a long step in the right direc ion. It was there announced that companies run ing 75,000 miles of railroad had agreed to adop the standard time, and the convention voted that the new system should take effect. November 18, or whenever the next time schedule made by the differ ent roads interested shall go into effect. According to the new system, there are to be only four stand ards of time for the whole country, and these just one hour apart-namely, the seventy-fifth meridian, or Eastern time, and ninetieth meridian, or central time; the one-hundredth-and-fifth meridian, or nonntain time, and the one-hundred-and-twentieth meridian, or Pacific time. These are substantially Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Denver times, the one hundred-and-twentieth meridian being as near Carson City as any other prominent point. New-York time is four minutes faster than the Eastern or eventy-fifth meridian time, and Philadelphia only one minute slower. Chicago time is nine minute faster than the central, or ninetieth meridian time, and St. Louis only one minute slower. Denver is exactly on the one-hundred-and-fifth meridian, and San Francisco just ten minutes slower than onehundred-and-twentieth meridian time.

The agreement as to use of Eastern or central time by different roads is that "all roads now using Boson, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Toronto, Hamilton, or Washington time as standard, including roads run by Portland, Providence, New-Lonlon, Montreal, Albany, Richmond and Charleston time, shall be governed by the seventy-fifth meridon or Eastern time," and that changes from one hour standard to another shall be made at the termini of roads or at the ends of divisions On the Pennsylvania route, for example, the Eastern time would be used east of Columbus, and the central time west of that point; the Baltimore and Ohio system would use Eastern time as far as Cincinnati; and the New-York Central and Lake Shore system as far as Cleveland. Between the ninetieth and the one-hundred-and-fifth meridian, the changes of time are to be made on the Union Pacific at North Platte and Wallace, on the Burlington and Missouri River at McCook, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe at Coolidge, on the Texas Pacific at Toyale, and on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio at

The adoption of this plan by the railroads will naturally prepare the way for a change of public tificates-in other words, as much coin of all time at cities and towns throughout the country, directors will hereafter be much more attentive and the more intense was the cold. In Alaska kinds as there was paper money of all kinds. As railroad time will be kept at all stations, and

ians, and this difference is not important enough to cause a separate standard to be kept for other than railway purposes. Places nearest either meridian may well conform in their standard time to that meridian, so that the vexation of ascertaining local time at different places may soon be obviated. A man can then travel all over the country without having occasion to change his watch; he has only to remember that noon in the East means 11 o'clock west of Columbus, 10 o'clock in the Denver division, and 9 o'clock on the Pacific slope.

Congressman Cox is regarded as somewhat of a literary feller." He has published several entertaining books, one of which, "Why we Langh," will probably be issued in a new edition soon after the election of the new Speaker. He has frequently ectured, and is generally considered to be a man of literary tastes and some literary ability. Will he please apologize for saying that the Republican party fails to "penitentiarize" its rogues? We don't quarrel with his statement. It's never worth while to quarrel with Mr. Cox's statements. But we object to his adding to the present demoralization of Congressional English. "Penitentiarize" is worse than "burglarize" or "suicided." Would Mr. Cox say, because he is a candidate for Speaker, that he is engaged in Speakerizing?

It is strange indeed to read in The London Times a four-column article on the "Autobiography of Thurlow Weed." Its candid and respectful tone is as notable as its length; and its conclusions are not unamiable. "The reader," it declares, "commences with something of prejudice against one of the greatest experts in the art of political management after the American fashion. The system is distasteful to the English judgment. He ends with a sentiment of interest and almost of affection for the man."

The Hon. Leon Abbett begins to find his record so burdensome that he is endeavoring to crawl out from under it. His motion in the New-Jersey Assembly to strike out the name of Lincoln from a vote of thanks to the Army when Richmond fell was of a piece with his attitude all through the war. But somehow this particular performance is becoming oppressive, and he strives to relieve himself of it by arguing that he was willing to thank the soldiers, but that he didn't want to give any countenance to a "partisan Administration." He ought to have reminded himself before he urged this plea that the resolution distinctly thanked the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and not as a civil magistrate. Mr. Abbett must invent some more ingenious excuse for his enmity to Lincoln manifested in this spiteful way only ten days before his assassination. When he is through with this page of his record he may try to explain how it happens that he was unwilling to take the notes of the Government for his own services and voted that the State should pay him in gold, while at the same session he vôted to prevent workingmen from receiv ing anything better than store orders for their labor.

The prompt settlement of Mr. Shaw's claim for compensation for the outrageous treatment which he received at the hands of Admiral Pierre, is creditable alike to the energy of the Liberal Government in England and to the French sense of justice The missionary obtains an indemnity of \$12,000, and M. Challemel-Lacour formally expressed to Lord Granville his regret that the relations of the two countries should have been temporarily clouded by so unnecessary and unjustifiable an incident The firmness and discretion with which the Liberal Government has conducted these negotiations have been admirable. There has been no swagger, no studied attempt to inflame public feeling in Engand by premature disclosures, which would have embarrassed the French Ministry. At the same time, a persevering effort has been made to obtain redress and satisfaction for a most wanton outrage upon the right of a British subject.

There are symptoms of a serious outbreak among the local Democrats against another term of Thomas F. Grady in the State Senate. Never was a politician more profuse in promises and poorer in performance. His constituents have become a little tired of his resounding attacks before election on corporations and monopolies in which he can see no evil when he is in the Capitol. But without the thunders of his oratory the Senate Chamber will seem like a whispering gallery.

Catumber is divorce day in the The telegraph reported about a week ago that sixty six divorce cases had been on trial on the preceding Saturday. Last Saturday there was another heavy calendar, but the reporters have grown so used to the old story that they don't take the trouble to give details, merely noticing the more "interest ing " cases. Judge Gardner tried twelve cases in the morning and granted decrees in eleven; in the afternoon he tried three, granting decrees in all Indge Tuley's list was rather shorter than usual but was still too long The evidence told a mournful story of drunkenness, neglect, and cruelty which engages the sympathy, while it does not affeet the conviction that divorces come too easily in Chicago, and pretty much everywhere else.

Colonel Tom Ochiltree has just got back from Enrope, where he has been letting the American eagle scream to an alarming extent in the face of effete monarchies. Colonel Tom returns saturated with the conviction that there is no place like his own, his native land. To her he is attached with a fervor only to be equalled by the enthusiasm with which he will toil for an appropriation for his district when his Congressional labors and triumphs

PERSONAL.

Mr. A. Bronson Alcott's health is stendily im

Mrs. Annie Louise Cary Raymond has had painted for home decoration a series of panels portraying characters in the various operas in which she has been a public favorite.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie is laying out roads and paths and planting lawns, groves and orchards on an elabrate scale on his estate of Dungeness, Cumberland Island, Georgia, and will build a house there at a cost of \$125,000.

Mrs. Anna M. Greene will celebrate her one hunlredth birthday on November 8, at her home, Greensdale, Middletown, R. I. Her husband's father was General Nathauiel Greene, the friend of Washington, and her son, the late Professor G. W. Greene, was the life-long friend of Longfellow.

Mme. Minnie Hauk, spending a few days in Wash ington last week before beginning her Southern tour, expressed deep regret at the fact that it was her last visit to that city for years, perhaps forever as her husband 's business calls him back to Europe She said that the best singers in England and France are Americans, and as for "the foreign artists who come here to sing opera in a foreign tongue," she does not think there are many of them who come for art alone, for although they all pro-fess great love for this country, and "want to live and die here," they return to Europe regularly after the season is over.

Judge William A. Porter relates in The Philadel phia Press that in December, 1856, he one evening strongly urged the President-elect, Buchanan, to make Judge " Jere " Black a member of his Cabinet. 'No," said Buchanan, "Judge Black can never enter my Cabinet. . . Some time ago I was in vited to dinner by Mr. ---. Governor Bigler and Judge Black were also invited. The Governor and I were punctual to the minute. Half an hour passed and Judge Black did not come. Mrs. --was anxious, and, as an old housekeeper, I knew the reason. I requested her to order up the dinner, and said I would settle with Judge Black. When the dinner was half over the Judge came in, and I. being a much older man, did settle with him and old him some things which he will not be likely to forget soon. . . Now, if I should appoint such a man a member of my Cabinet what would be the result? He would give a dinner and invite the Russian Minister, and forget all about the dinner and come home late at night. What would be the effect? The Russian Minister would consider this a personal insult and result could be a description. a personal insult, and nearly equal to a declaration of war against Russia, and he would write to his

The change has been exactly the reverse of that which General Butler, by the use of the word will afford a standard to which other institutions will find it convenient to conform. The greatest divergence of railroad from true time at any point will be about thirty minutes at points nearly equidistant from the seventy-fifth and ninetich meriddistant from the seventy-fifth and ni mind only on the day preceding his induction

> WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- Secretary Lincoln left Washington this evening for a short visit to Charlestown, W. Va.

> > GENERAL NOTES.

A directory of the officers and students of Harvard College, published on Monday by the faculty, contains the names of 1,572 persons. The list is incomplete, and the College Catalogue, published in November, will probably show a total of 1,600 persons connected with the college. Last year the number was 1,428.

The opening of the new Yale athletic grounds next Saturday for the fall games will be an occasion of more than ordinary interest to the students, and one moreover, in which the graduates, who have contributed a large sum to the object, will feel a natural satisfaction. The grounds in all their parts will not be in perfect condition until next summer. Hamilton Park, which the students have long occupied by a precarious tenure as an athletic field, will be gladly exchanged for a complete and convenient ground belonging to themselves.

Gold-mining on the Chaudiere River in the Canadian county of Beauce has been fairly presperous this season in spite of alleged legislative obstacles, and preparations have been made for extensive developments next year. It is worth noting that modern science has not yet given a quietus to the divining rod. There is now a sanguine individual buslly at work in Beauce sinking a deep and costly shaft in full reliance upon its indications. If he succeeds he is to be paid a fixed sum by the owners of the property. If he fails he will lose all his time and expenses.

The Hartford Times makes the charge that there are farmers in the surrounding country who have for years brought into the city butter for dealers and families who are now, and for a year or two have been, buying oleomargarine in Hartford, moulding it over at home and supplying it to their customers as the genuine product of their own dairies. If closely questioned, The Times adds, they will hardly stand up to the falsehood of declaring that they made if, but will resort to the meaner decet of saying that they got it from a neighbor and would be glad to know if it suits.

At an early hour last Friday morning, before the Philadelphia Zoological Garden had been opened to the public, one of the keepers discovered that a large leopard was missing from his cage. A thorough search was made and the beast was found in the eastern part of the grounds and shot. Superintendent Brown was not anxious that a report of the incident should reach the public, and he declined to explain how the leopard escaped. He merely said, rather mysteriously, that it was caped. He merely said, rather myserrously, that it was in a way which could not have been foreseen and which new precautions now rendered impossible. Mr. Brown seems to have acted with commendable caution in ordering the leopard killed the moment he was discovered. He was a valuable beast and might have been recaptured alive; but then, on the other hand, he might have escaped into the city, for he could easily have cleared the fence at a bound.

THE STATE CANVASS.

John F. Smyth's retirement from the leader. hip of the Republican party in Albany promises to lead o a union of all the elements of the party on the candi-lates for county and legislative offices.

Thomas Robbins, of Clyde, Wayne County. s been nominated for Senator by the Republicans of the XXVIIIth District. He is reported to be a lawyer of ability. His especial distinction as a politician is that he is a leader of those Republicans in Western New-York who favor a strict Excise law.

Attention is called by The Troy Times to the fact that the names of many Republicans are missing from the poll lists because they falled to vote a year age, County and town committees are reminded that they should scrutinize the lists and discover whose names had have been omitted. The absentees of a year ago can then be given a chance to add their names to the roll. Senator Edward B. Thomas, whose excellent

ecord in the last Legislature has led the Republicans of XXIVth District to renominate him, introduced a Prohibitory constitutional amendment in the Senate in April last, which was defeated by the Democratic Senas. Mr. Thomas's nomination for Senator by the Pro-ditionists at their recent Senatorial Convention in aghamton is undoubtedly due to this circumstance.

The Rev. W. H. Olin, D.D., of the Centenary Methodist Church, of Binghamton, who was lately nominated for Assemblyman by the Prohibitionists of Broome County, has also been nominated by the Republicans. This insures his election. Dr. Olin was educated for a

It is charged by The Cobleskill Herald that Isanc H Maynard secured his election as County Judge of Delaware County in 1877 "by slaug hiering his brother Democrat, William C. Lamont, of Cobleskill, who ran for Senator that year in the district composed of Delaware Chenango and Schoharie Counties. His agents through out Delaware County were instructed to sacrifice Lamont for their chief, and how well they performed their task is attested by the fact that Lamont was defeated for Sena-tor in a Democratic district, while Maynard was elected.

THE DRAMA.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"The Duke's Motto" will be presented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre next Monday night, October 22. This piece, it will be remembered, was first made known in this city in John Brougham's version of the Frenct original, at Niblo's Garden twenty years ago last June William Wheatley and John Collins, both now dead, were in the cast on that occasion, the former as Legardere, the latter as Carrickfergus. Edward Lamb played Peyrolles. Mr. Showell, Mr. Collier, Mme. Ponisi, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Jordan and others also took part in the performance This drama, since then, has several times been revived in New-York, and it is particularly associated with the ca reer of Fechter, for whom John Brougham adapted it, receiving, as he once declared, a box of eigars in payment receiving, as he once declared, a box of cigars in payment for his work. It is understood to be the intention of Mr stefaon and Mr. Coghlan to revive "The Duke's Motto" in handsome scenic attire, and with an appropriate and able cast. Mr. Coghlan has repeated his success of an earlier time, as Jean Renand, in "A Celebrated Case," which is now the attraction of this theatre, and Miss Florence Gerard has given a performance of Advicting, remarkable for charming simplicity and true feeling ex-pressed with discretion and graces.

THALIA THEATRE.

C. A. Friese, the stage manager of the Thalia Theatre, is giving a praiseworthy example of many-sided usefulness at that well-managed German house of entertainment. On several nights last week he gave an exosition of his varied talents as author and comedian by ppearing in a set of one-act comedies that had been cially designed to exhibit the accomplishments of his aughter, Miss Dora Friese, an arch little souls who bore the burden of the pieces with him. Last night he produced a comedy, new in this city, entitled Tagliche Brod " (" Dully Bread "), in which he share authorship with A. Berla. The play has many of athorship with A. Berla. The play has many of the cool traits of German comedy, painting in strong colors as simple, true-hearted sentiments of humble life and instising with a smile the follies of the aristocracy. By motional play is rapid and though it is not outside the conventions either in idea or treatment, yet its clevial alogue and sprightly movement keep interest on the left from the opening to the close. Miss Friese lifted or part into prominence by infusing it with a generous mount of planancy and extending it to include a numer of songs of the light. Vienness order which she sang ith pretty expression but in a voice that is hardly more han a tiny and almost childish trickle. Mr Friese is a creatile actor and his brains, industry and enterprise rounise much pleasure this winter to the German patons of the draina.

THEATRICAL MISCELLANY. Mr. Charles Gaylor's spectacle of "Jalma"

s been highly successful at the Boston Theatre Two volumes of essays by the late Mr. Dutton ook, entitled "On the Stage," will shortly be published t Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. Messrs. Moore and Burgess recently gave

performance at their hall, the St. James's, in London Various Western newspapers direct attention to a performance of Camille by Miss Abina de Mer, nd commend with warmth her thoughtfulness and

Mr. Dan Maginnis, the popular and handome Boston comedian, has recently shone forth as a star, n a new play entitled "Willie Riley."

Mr. Godfrey's adaptation of Edmund Yates's Kissing the Red," which was to have been called Self." has finally been named "The Millionnaire," and roduced at the Court Theatre, London.

It is intimated that the attraction for next eason at Drury Lane, London, will be a Japanese spectacle play, with dresses and scenery from Japan. The

Mr. Clement Scott, the distinguished dramatio ritic of The London Telegraph, has just published, under the title of "Poems for Recitation," a volume of spirited eclamatory pieces, originally contributed by him to

A benefit to that veteran actor Mr. John Ryder has been projected by Mr. Irving, and will be carried through at the London Lyceum Theatre on Mr. Irving's return from America next May. Mr. Ryder is in his seventieth year.

A new German actress, Madam Franziska Ellmenreich has appeared in London at the Galety